

With the World's Workers

REVIEW · of · PROGRESS · THAT · IS · BEING
MADE · ALONG · ALL · LINES · of · ENDEAVOR

MAKES WORK EASIER

Neighborliness a Virtue That
Should Be Extended to Office
and Store.

DUTY DOES NOT END AT HOME

Just as it Makes Community Pleas-
anter to Live In, So Does Neighbor-
ly Spirit Make the Busi-
ness Place Much Pleas-
anter to Work In.

Being neighborly is held up some-
what as a virtue, and when we do our
duty as we see it to the people in the
houses each side of us we have a vir-
tuous sensation that makes us feel
well satisfied with ourselves and the
world in general. But having done our
duty by the people in the houses each
side of us, we are apt to feel that we
have fulfilled all our obligations to be
neighborly, writes Alice Maron in the
Chicago Tribune.

Being neighborly isn't necessarily
confined in its activities to this limited
field. The girl in business can be
neighborly to the girl who sits at the
next typewriter, or to the one who
rubs elbows with her behind the counter.
Many a girl will be pleasant to the
people next door, because she knows
the traditions of the neighbor-
hood expect this of her, and be down-
right unkind to the girl who works
next to her. The one whose neighbor-
liness is of this kind is not truly
neighborly. She is only conventionally
neighborly.

Yet neighborliness is just as much
needed in business as it is in the
block in which one may live. Indeed,
it may be more needed. The girl
next to you may be hungry for a little
neighborliness, or her success
may depend upon a little neighborly
tip. She may be new. She may be
crude. She may be inexperienced in
the business world. She may be
lonely.

One needn't gush over her or swear
eternal friendship, but one can in the
true neighborly spirit give the
little word of advice or the few min-
utes' chat that will brighten the busi-
ness world for her.

The girl who is new in business
finds it hard enough to be surrounded
by strangers and her mind filled with
a confusing number of directions
about her work, without having to
feel in addition that she is being
watched and commented upon by
critical fellow workers. The girl who
will be neighborly at such a time to
the new worker does far more for
her by these little neighborly acts or
words than she may herself think.
They seem trifles to her. But they
are worth much to the new worker.

Many large business organizations
have welfare women now who play
the part of the good neighbor to the
inexperienced or lonely girls in the
employ of the firm. But paid neigh-
borliness does not reach the heart of
all girls like the genuine neighbor-
liness of the one who works beside
her.

So do not expend all your neighbor-
liness upon the people who live next
door. Be neighborly to the one who
works beside you as to the one who
lives beside you. For just as neighbor-
liness makes a community pleasant
to live in, so does the neighborly
spirit make the business place
pleasanter to work in.

Electricity as a Watchman.

The United States government is
now in possession of the largest and
finest safe in the world. It is located
deep underground below the United
States treasury building at Washing-
ton, and in this huge strong box it is
the intention to keep in storage at all
times not less than \$500,000,000 in cur-
rency. Of course, this new govern-
mental depository of wealth is not a
"safe" in the ordinary interpretation
of the word, but rather a vault 44 feet
in length, close to 20 feet wide and
about 16 feet in height. The exterior
walls of the new vault are of the heav-
iest steel construction and the door
and the port holes provided for ven-
tilation are closed by heavy steel doors
fitted with the latest approved locks
of the heaviest and most intricate con-
struction, but the main safeguard for
this subterranean wealth lies in an
electric protective system that cost
\$9,000, and which encases the entire
vault in a close drawn network of
electric wires—more than seventeen
miles of wire in the aggregate—which
sounds alarms at any interference.
This system is tested every fifteen
minutes day and night. The only
means of reaching the new vault is by
a secret elevator, guarded by treasury
watchmen.

A Unique Fountain.

In an electric fountain small enough
for use as a table decoration that a
Boston man has invented the falling
water turns a wheel which changes
the colors of the lights which illumina-
te it.

WORLD OF SCIENCE

Seeds of maple trees have been
known to germinate in ice.
From powdered port wine and
stout bottles is made the best sand-
paper.

Despite their lesser area, Germany
Russia and Austria produce more po-
tatoes than the United States.

Freshly cut bark of the cork tree,
when heated, gives off a gas that
can be used as an illuminant.

On an average a man's hair turns
gray five years earlier than a wom-
an's.

The cultivation of cotton in Siam is
being encouraged by the government.
The smallest bird is a Central Ameri-
can humming bird about the size of
a blue bottle fly.

Of the 58,977,287 acres of cultivated
land in France, exclusive of vineyards,
a recent report showed that 16,319,925
acres were devoted to wheat.

England imported more than 1,770,
000 rabbit skins from Australia last
year.

Zinc shingle patia, cut from the
solid metal, are practically inde-
structible.

Experiments with the sugar beet
are under way on 260 farms in the
United Kingdom.

A single New York office building
contains more than 750 miles of tele-
phone wire.

Four totally different birds in as
many countries are known by the
name of "robin redbreast."

The Netherlands government has
decided to protect foreign patents on
payment of a small fee.

A plant for the manufacture of
bricks from lava is being erected at
Honolulu by a San Francisco man.

Sews Up Filled Bags.

A machine which sews up the open
end or side of a filled bag and knots
the thread without human aid is the
work of a German inventor.

Pneumatic Tampo.

Apparatus for ramming paving stones.

CHILDREN AND WOMEN ARE PROTECTED IN GERMANY.

Hours of Labor Are Restricted and
Rest Periods Are Strictly
Enforced.

The most stringent regulations passed
by the German government are
those affecting children and women,
and it is in this respect that the state
has clearly in view the interests of
the community as represented by its
workers.

The total number of children under
14 years employed for special reasons
and exempt by law in the manufactur-
ing industries in Germany is about
1,630, writes W. H. Dooley in the At-
lantic Monthly. These children are
between 13 and 14, and the hours of
employment are restricted to six, with
half an hour interval for meals. Be-
tween 14 and 16 they may work not
more than 10 hours, they must have
an hour's pause at midday, and half
an hour both in the forenoon and af-
ternoon, unless their working day is
not more than eight hours; no contin-
uous period exceeds four hours.

During the rest periods, any partici-
pation in work is forbidden, even re-
maining in the room is allowed only
when their own department of the
work is brought to a complete stand-
still. When past 18, they cease to be
youthful workers and are under no
special regulations except that all un-
der 21 must be provided with a "work
book" or register, containing name,
age, birthplace, nature of employment,
date of engagement, discharge and
other particulars.

All boys under 18 are obliged to
attend a continuation school for nine
or ten hours during the week, where
they receive instructions in the tech-
nical knowledge of their trade, and
religious instruction from their own
clergyman. This time is taken out of
the regular work-day without loss of
pay. In a number of larger engineer-
ing and machine shops the writer saw
no youthful workers.

WORK AGES A GIRL

USUALLY LOOKS OLDER THAN
GIRL WHO STAYS HOME.

Her Nerves Wear Out at Twenty-Five
and She Is Less Able to
Stand Strain.

The girl who works at home de-
serves both congratulation and sym-
pathy; congratulation because she is
really fortunate, sympathy because
she does not know it, and is often
discontented and even unhappy be-
cause of the lot which has been meted
out to her.

It is hard for the home girl to wear
last year's suit when her next door
neighbor, who is a stenographer at
\$10 a week, has a new one. When she
sees her friend's hat of the very latest
style, she is miserably conscious
that her own is retrimmed and by no
stretch of the imagination could seem
to be new. There is no use in saying
that clothes are not really important;
in the feeling of a girl they are, and
therefore they are.

A lesser trouble is that after her
friends go to work down town, by de-
grees she and they begin to have less
in common. Their interests are so
different from hers; what they do
seem to her so much more engross-
ing than what she does that by de-
grees she falls into the habit of listen-
ing only, of feeling that she has noth-
ing to offer which can appeal to them.
This is the dark side of the life of
the girl who works at home, but there
is a bright side, and moreover there
are possibilities for increased bright-
ness and interest which the home girl
should seize and make the most of.
Granted that she wants excitement,
the excitement of the life down town
is not good for her health or for her
appearance.

The girl of 25 who has worked
down town usually looks older than
the girl of the same age who has
stayed at home. If the former has a
headache, she may not save herself
as the girl at home can; she must be
in her place or run the risk of losing
her position or of being counted un-
reliable physically; the little lines of
care soon begin to show themselves
about her mouth and on her forehead.
Her nerves begin to wear out, and at
25 she is far less able to stand any
severe strain; far more liable, other
things being equal, to take cold or
succumb to an illness than her friend
who has stayed in the home.—Wom-
an's World.

New Insulator.

A new insulator for use in electric
work is made by the condensation of
phenol and formaldehyde and much re-
sembles Japanese lacquer.

CARE OF CUT GLASS

HOW LUSTER OF BEAUTIFUL AR-
TICLES CAN BE PRESERVED.

Require More Attention and Care Than
Silverware—Make Wash Water
Tepid, Add Ammonia and
Use Good White Soap.

It is seldom that the girl who sells
the cut glass in the big department
stores can tell you precisely what to
do in order to preserve these beautiful
and expensive articles, but one young
lady, who owns several costly pieces
and who is overly enthusiastic con-
cerning them, says that with the proper
care they are a joy forever and
a delight to behold.

As a warning she says that it re-
quires considerable more care and at-
tention than does silverware, as cut
glass will not stand any rough hand-
ling while being polished. This brittle
article is actually the most fragile in
the world of the housewife; it seems
to await its chance to shatter, and
therefore, if the following rules are
adhered to, breakage will be reduced
to the smallest percentage.

Keep it in a china closet that has a
rail or support that will avert its slip-
ping.

Make sure that the shelf is strong
to hold the weight if the pieces are
large.

Never rinse under running water.
Prepare water for washing in a
wooden pan or dish tub, and fold a
towel on the bottom so that the pieces
can rest on its cushiony layers.

Make the water tepid and add am-
monia; use a good white soap, a cam-
els' hair brush (sold for this purpose)
and a lintless cloth.

Rinse with water of the same tem-
perature and dry with a soft towel,
polishing afterwards with tissue paper
that comes for this purpose, or you
can use a new clean chamol.

Do not put grease of any kind in
these pieces, not even butter, as
grease makes them cloudy and you
can never polish them as brightly
after so using.

Brushing should always be done
with the softest brushes procurable;
stiff brushes scratch unmercifully. But
a brush must be used to clean the
crevices so it cannot be dispensed
with.

Never use tacks or buckshot to
clean the inside of bottles, jugs and
pitchers, but the ground shell of an
egg, salt and lemon or a little white
vinegar.

A piece of raw potato, soaked in a
garafe or any of the deeper pieces
will help to make brightening a
light task and cleaning still easier.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Do not use soap on window panes.
Either alcohol or ammonia will give
a fine polish.

Remove stains or discolorations
from tinware by dipping a damp
cloth in common baking soda and
rubbing briskly.

To remove white spots from van-
ished furniture moisten a soft cloth
with alcohol and wipe the spots, be-
ing careful not to rub too hard, or the
varnish will come off.

To prevent cakes bursting on top
do not allow them to bake too fast.
They should not begin to brown or
crust until fully raised. A pan of
cold water set on the grate above
will keep them from browning too
rapidly.

Varnished Floor.

An expert painter and interior dec-
orator says that when wishing to re-
fresh up varnished woodwork or floors
to take a piece of new cheesecloth
about one yard square, dip it in the
varnish and squeeze out until you
can handle easily. Then go over the
woodwork or floors should be perfectly
clean. It does not take a third of
the time it does to use a brush and
the finished work looks equally well.
It does not, of course, put on as heavy
a coating of varnish as when using a
brush, but being so much easier to do
one can afford to do it oftener.

Russian Salad.

Stimmer a can of tomatoes, one bay
leaf, 12 cloves, blade of mace, slice of
onion, six sprigs of parsley, for ten
minutes, then strain. Add to hot liquor
three-fourths of a box of gelatin dis-
solved in a little water, two table-
spoonsful of tarragon, vinegar, one
teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoon-
ful paprika. Fill a border mold three-
fourths full of cold cooked chicken
and celery cut fine; then pour in the
jelly; set on ice until firm, fill center
with blanched lettuce, circle outside
with chilled cucumbers.

Grape Juice.

Here is a beverage you may like.
Take a long glass and put in some
shaved ice and the juice of one lime.
The fruit itself may also be left in if
desired. Now add a wineglass of
grape juice and fill up the glass with
apollinaris water.

Brownies.

One cup sugar, two eggs, one-half
cup butter, one-half cup flour, two
squares melted chocolate, one-half
pound walnuts, chopped, one teaspoon
vanilla. Bake in pan 221.

Jehoiakim Burns the Prophet's Book

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 13, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Jeremiah 36.
MEMORY VERSE.—23, 24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The word of our
God shall stand forever."—Isa. 40:8.

TIME.—Jeremiah was prophetic from B.
C. 625, the 13th year of Josiah, till the
destruction of Jerusalem, B. C. 586.

Jehoiakim reigned 11 years, B. C. 608-
607.

Jeremiah's book was written B. C. 604.
The Fast day, ninth month of B. C. 583.
Jehoiakim burns the book soon after the
fast.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. The Temple courts
and the king's palace.
Nebuchadnezzar besieging Jerusalem,
1st year.

Daniel carried away captive.
Jeremiah under distress.

Jehoiakim an unwise king.

For twenty years Jeremiah had
been trying, by oral teachings, to per-
suade the nation to repent and turn
to God, but the people and their rul-
ers had been deaf to his warnings.
As a last resort, in the fourth year
of Jehoiakim, the Lord commanded
the prophet to write down the sub-
stance of his exhortations, and thus
to focus them in one mighty blow
upon the consciences of king and peo-
ple. Moreover, for some reason Jerem-
iah was shut up, "restrained" from
public utterance, being probably for-
bidden by the authorities to preach;
so that for the time the written word
was the only way by which Jeremiah
could reach the ears of the people.

The chosen amanuensis was Baruch,
the son of Neriah, a scribe. The
book was not like ours, but was a
roll of parchment, consisting of sev-
eral skins sewed together, the edges
cut even, and the whole rolled on
wooden rods fastened at each end so
that the parchment could be rolled
from one to the other. The writing
was arranged in columns, each like
the page of a book. It must have
taken Baruch some months to have
written down such prophecies as
Jeremiah wished to have read, and
which constituted a considerable part
of the present book of Jeremiah.

Jeremiah sent Baruch to the tem-
ple to read the book to the assem-
bled crowds. It was a wintry day.
Baruch went up into the chamber of
a friendly noble, over a new gateway
opening both ways into the inner and
outer courts. There, from the win-
dow or balcony of the chamber, or
from the platform or pillar on which
the kings had stood on solemn occa-
sions, he recited the long alternation
of lament and invective to the vast
congregation. Reading in this way
was almost the only way by which
the people could become acquainted
with the word of God. Few could
read. And copies of the law cost a
small fortune.

The king sent Jehudi, one of his
officers, to fetch the roll so that Je-
hoiakim might learn its contents at
first hand and not from hearsay. The
king sat in the winter house.

It seems probable that after Jehudi
had read three or four columns, the
king snatched the roll from his hands
and, taking the knife used for sharp-
ening the scribe's pens, cut up the
roll himself, and cast it into the fire.
Some think that only the first portion
was read, when all the roll was con-
sumed in the fire. But Professor Ben-
nett says that the Hebrew implies
that at the end of every three or four
columns the king put out his hand for
the roll, cut away the portion read,
threw it on the fire, and handed the
remainder back to Jehudi, repeating
the process.

The king commanded the arrest of
Baruch the scribe and Jeremiah. But
the Lord hid them, by means of some
unknown providence and guidance;
or, as usual, by the use of means in-
spired by God. Shutting the eyes
does not ward off the lightning's
stroke. Fools, that think that by
wringing the neck of the crowing
cock they can prevent the coming of
the morning.

When the word of the Lord came
the book was destroyed, but its con-
tents and its truths lived. "Take
these . . . another roll, and write in
it." Jeremiah knew what he had said
before, and God gave him further
revelations. Professor Brown thinks
that Baruch's second roll contained
the first seventeen chapters of our
Jeremiah. "Thou shalt say to Jehoia-
kim that the prophecies should cer-
tainly come true."

Attempts to destroy the Bible have
been made. When men are forbidden
to read it, and everything is done to
prevent its circulation. The frontis-
piece of Wycliffe's Bible represents
the fire of true Christianity against
which its enemies, Satan and infidel-
ity, are blowing with all their might,
trying to put it out; but the more
they put themselves out of breath,
the more brightly the fire burns.

Ingersoll's prophecy, twenty-six
years ago, was that "in ten years the
Bible will not be read." The fact is
that vastly more Bibles are issued
every year than when that prophecy
was uttered, and in more languages.

Those destroy the Bible for some
people, who for any reason give the
impression that it is not true, dimin-
ish its authority, and fill the minds of
the young with doubts. And yet ev-
ery attack has made it read more,
and caused it to shine in purer light.
Those who disobey and neglect the
Bible, refuse to let it be a lamp unto
their feet and a light unto their path,
who ignore its teachings, and refuse
its truths—these destroy the Bible for
themselves. But the laws of God
move on just the same.

Jehoiakim was slain. His son was
carried in chains to Babylon.

MIKE HAD A KICK COMING

And Typically Milestar Was Plain He
Had Evolved to Put Things
Straight.

For sixteen years Mike Flynn had
cleaned out the town hall after shows,
lectures, political meetings. Decor-
ation day exercises and other doings,
and never a complaint did he make.
Recently, however, he fancied he had
a kick coming, and he went into the
mayor's office to register it. "What is
it, Mike?" asked the mayor. "It's
about the hall, yer honor. The boys
stand up in the rear, they do, an' they
shew an' spit durin' the intire perform-
ance. An' not a wurrud would Oi say,
yer honor, if they would spit out on
the flure where Oi could git at it, but
—the varmint—they would spit all
over the legs of the chairs in the
the back row, an' on the places where
the chairs do be fastened to the flure,
an' hard work it is fer a man of me
age to stoop down an' scrub it off.
There's a favor Oi would be askin' of
yer honor this mornin' in respect to
it." "What is that, Mike?" "Indade,
Oi would ask yer honor fer permis-
sion and authority to do away with
the back row of seats intirely. Nobody
likes to sit in the back row anyway,
yer honor, an' sinceless it is to have
one in the hall at all."—Kansas City
Star.

AT THE BOARDING HOUSE.



"Who is that man, asked the new
boarder, "who is making such a fuss
because he has swallowed a fish
bone?"

"That's the sword swallower at the
dime museum around the corner."

Rifle for Under Water Action.

When he is working in water infest-
ed by sharks and other sea monsters
likely to do him harm, the diver has
at present to rely for his safety on the
use of a knife, or, failing that, on a
quick return to the surface. Now
comes the invention of Captain Groh,
a German diving instructor, who has
constructed a rifle which can be fired
under water, and is designed for the
better arming of a diver. The most
remarkable thing about this is that it
fires, not bullets, but water, which is
propelled with such force that it has
an extraordinary power of penetration.
Indeed, the inventor himself has
pierced armor plate of medium thick-
ness with the water jet from his
weapon. The rifle has a stout barrel
and is loaded with a cartridge cased
in India rubber.

Another Pressing Need.

It's well enough to devote a lot of
time and a good deal of prize money
to the composition of a National an-
them, but what's the matter with giv-
ing us a National wedding march, too?

Must we be forever indebted to the
marches of an erratic Bavarian and a
visionary Deutscher?

Here's an opportunity for ambitious
native composers.

Think of the pride that would fol-
low such an announcement as this:
"The happy couple passed down the
aisle to the pulsating strains of Bol-
ivar P. Gibson's exquisite 'Marche
Nuptiale!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Quarters and Halves.

George Ade, at the recent Lamba'
Gambol in New York, objected to the
extravagance of the modern wife.

"It is true that the married men of
today," he ended, "have better halves,
but bachelors have better quarters."

A Triumph Of Cookery—

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes
have been made from
Indian Corn by the skill
and ingenuity of the ex-
pert cook.

But none of these crea-
tions excels Post Toast-
ies in tempting the palate.

"Toasties" are a
luxury that make a deligh-
ful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells
its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LIA.
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.